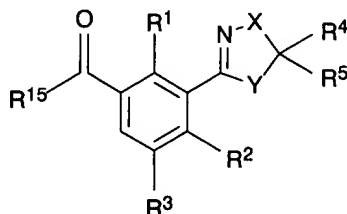


## APPENDIX I:

THE LISTING OF CLAIMS (version with markings):

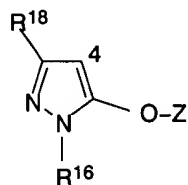
1. (currently amended) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I



where the variables have the following meanings:

- $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  are hydrogen, nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl;
- $R^3$  is hydrogen, halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;
- $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  are hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy)- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)-amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, [2,2-di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)-1-hydrazino]- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyliminoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -cyanoalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy, hydroxyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylcarbonyloxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkylthio, di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)amino,  $COR^6$ , phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy; or
- $R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; or
- $R^4$  and  $R^5$  together with the corresponding carbon form a carbonyl or thiocarbonyl group;
- $R^6$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyloxy or  $NR^7R^8$ ;

- R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;  
 R<sup>8</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;  
 X is O, S, NR<sup>9</sup>, CO or CR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>;  
 Y is O, S, NR<sup>12</sup> or CO;  
 R<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>12</sup> are hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;  
 R<sup>10</sup>, R<sup>11</sup> are hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxycarbonyl or CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; or  
 R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> or R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>12</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkane-diyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;  
 R<sup>15</sup> is a pyrazole of the formula II which is linked in the 4-position



II

where

R<sup>16</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

Z is [~~H or~~] SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>17</sup>;

R<sup>17</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl which is partially or fully halogenated and/or has attached to it one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>18</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

where X and Y are not simultaneously sulfur;

~~[with the exception of]~~

~~[4-{2-chloro-3-(4,5-dihydrothiazol-2-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl}-1,3-dimethyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole and]~~

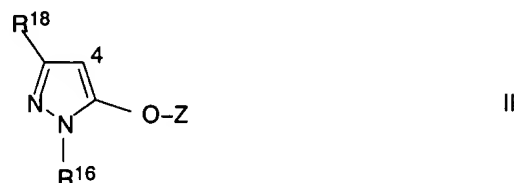
~~[4-{2-chloro-3-(thiazoline-4,5-dione-2-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl}-1,3-dimethyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole,]~~

or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.

2. (currently amended) A 3-heterocycl-yl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1, where the variables have the following meanings:

- R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> are hydrogen, nitro, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyl;
- R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;
- R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> are hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy)-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-amino-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, [2,2-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-1-hydrazino]-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyliminoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-cyanoalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylthio, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino, COR<sup>6</sup>, phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy; or
- R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or
- R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together with the corresponding carbon form a carbonyl or thiocarbonyl group;
- R<sup>6</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyloxy or NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;
- R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;
- R<sup>8</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;
- X is O, S, NR<sup>9</sup>, CO or CR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>;
- Y is O, S, NR<sup>12</sup> or CO;
- R<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>12</sup> are hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;
- R<sup>10</sup>, R<sup>11</sup> are hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxycarbonyl or CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; or
- R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> or R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>12</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkane-diyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

R<sup>15</sup> is a pyrazole of the formula II which is linked in the 4-position



where

R<sup>16</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

Z is ~~[H or]~~ SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>17</sup>;

R<sup>17</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl which is partially or fully halogenated and/or has attached to it one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>18</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

where X and Y are not simultaneously sulfur;

~~[with the exception of]~~

~~[4-{2-chloro-3-(4,5-dihydrothiazol-2-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl}-1,3-dimethyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole and]~~

~~[4-{2-chloro-3-(thiazoline-4,5-dione-2-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl}-1,3-dimethyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole,]~~

or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.

3. (previously presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen.
4. (previously presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where  
R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> are nitro, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyl.
5. (canceled)
6. (canceled)
7. (canceled)
8. (previously presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where

R<sup>4</sup> is halogen, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-cyanoalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylthio, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino, COR<sup>6</sup>, phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be partially or fully halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

9. (previously presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where

R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl or CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

10. (previously presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are hydrogen.

11. (previously presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where R<sup>18</sup> is hydrogen.

12. (canceled)

13. (canceled)

14. (previously presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where

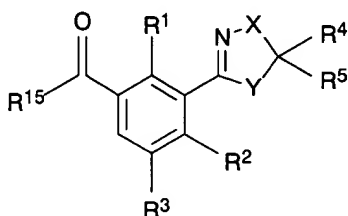
X is S, NR<sup>9</sup>, CO or CR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>.

15. (canceled)

16. (previously presented) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where
- R<sup>4</sup> is halogen, cyano, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-cyanoalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylthio, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino, COR<sup>6</sup>, phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be partially or fully halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;
- R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or
- R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or
- R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> or R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>12</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkane-diyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;
- R<sup>18</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl.
17. (canceled)
18. (canceled)
19. (canceled)
20. (canceled)
21. (previously presented) A composition comprising a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as defined in claim 1 or 2 or of an agriculturally useful salt thereof, and auxiliaries conventionally used for the formulation of crop protection products.
22. (previously presented) A process for the preparation of the composition defined in claim 21, which comprises mixing a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I or of the agriculturally useful salt there-

of and auxiliaries conventionally used for the formulation of crop protection products.

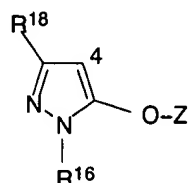
23. (previously presented) A method of controlling undesirable vegetation, which comprises allowing a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as defined in claim 1 or 2 or of an agriculturally useful salt thereof to act on plants, their environment and/or on seeds.
24. (new) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I



where the variables have the following meanings:

- $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  are hydrogen, nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl;
- $R^3$  is hydrogen, halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;
- $R^4$  is halogen, nitro,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -cyanoalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkylthio, di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl)amino,  $COR^6$ , phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be partially or fully halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy;
- $R^5$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; or
- $R^4$  and  $R^5$  together form a  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl.
- $R^6$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyloxy or  $NR^7R^8$ ;
- $R^7$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

- $R^8$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;  
 $X$  is O, S,  $NR^9$ , CO or  $CR^{10}R^{11}$ ;  
 $Y$  is O, S,  $NR^{12}$  or CO;  
 $R^9$ ,  $R^{12}$  are hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;  
 $R^{10}$ ,  $R^{11}$  are hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy-carbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxycarbonyl or  $CONR^7R^8$ ;  
 $R^{15}$  is a pyrazole of the formula II which is linked in the 4-position



II

where

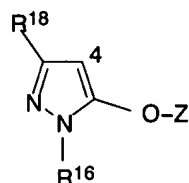
- $R^{16}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;  
 $Z$  is H;  
 $R^{17}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl which is partially or fully halogenated and/or has attached to it one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy;  
 $R^{18}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;  
 where X and Y are not simultaneously sulfur;  
 or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.

25. (new) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24 where the variables have the following meanings:

- $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  are hydrogen, nitro, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylsulfonyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkylsulfonyl;  
 $R^3$  is hydrogen, halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl;  
 $R^6$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyloxy or  $NR^7R^8$ ;  
 $R^7$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;  
 $R^8$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;



- X is O, S, NR<sup>9</sup>, CO or CR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>;  
 Y is O, S, NR<sup>12</sup> or CO;  
 R<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>12</sup> are hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;  
 R<sup>10</sup>, R<sup>11</sup> are hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxycarbonyl or CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; or  
 R<sup>15</sup> is a pyrazole of the formula II which is linked in the 4-position



II

where

- R<sup>16</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;  
 Z is H;  
 R<sup>17</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl which is partially or fully halogenated and/or has attached to it one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;  
 R<sup>18</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;  
 where X and Y are not simultaneously sulfur;  
 or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.
26. (new) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen.
27. (new) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where  
 R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> are nitro, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylsulfonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylsulfonyl.
28. (new) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where  
 R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl or CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>;  
 R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or

- R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.
29. (new) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where R<sup>18</sup> is hydrogen.
30. (new) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where  
X is S, NR<sup>9</sup>, CO or CR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>.
31. (new) A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as claimed in claim 24, where  
R<sup>4</sup> is halogen, cyano, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-cyanoalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkylthio, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino, COR<sup>6</sup>, phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be partially or fully halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy;  
R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or  
R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; or  
R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> or R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>12</sup> together form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;  
R<sup>18</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl.
32. (new) A composition comprising a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as defined in claim 1 or 2 or of an agriculturally useful salt thereof, and auxiliaries conventionally used for the formulation of crop protection products.

33. (new) A process for the preparation of the composition defined in claim 32, which comprises mixing a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I or of the agriculturally useful salt thereof and auxiliaries conventionally used for the formulation of crop protection products.
34. (new) A method of controlling undesirable vegetation, which comprises allowing a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl compound of formula I as defined in claim 24 or of an agriculturally useful salt thereof to act on plants, their environment and/or on seeds.